

AMERICAN



FARMER,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATUS VENIRE GRANAE BONA MORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD NOTES.—Much difficulty has been experienced during the last few weeks, in consequence of the high rate of discount which is charged on these notes, which fill up a very large portion of our circulating medium. A negotiation is now pending between the Banks of this city, the Rail Road Co. and the Mayor on the part of the Corporation, (which is responsible for their redemption,) to obviate this heavy tax on the community, which it is to be hoped will prove effectual. There can scarcely be a more safe security than is possessed by these notes—the Rail Road Co. obligate themselves to take them for dues, and the City for taxes, &c., or will fund them whenever they are presented in sums of \$100 or more, at 6 per cent. interest, for which the property of the city is liable.—The rail road is now in most successful operation, as will be seen by the extract from the report of the Board of Managers published last week, and is rapidly pushing its way to its ultimate destination, under the guidance of its able President, in whose talents for the responsible duties of his station, all classes of the community have unbounded confidence—under these circumstances, we hope no obstacle will be thrown in the way of the progress of this great work, in which every citizen of Baltimore has a deep stake, but that an arrangement will be made whereby its notes may be kept at or near their par value, so long as our banks are in a state of suspension. Having such confidence that an arrangement of the kind will, ere long, be effected, we will willingly receive them from such of our subscribers as may be indebted to us, whose bills are now being forwarded for the "American Farmer."

REPORT ON COTTON.—Our numerous readers in the cotton-growing states, will find a valuable treatise on the culture of their staple production, in this week's paper.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—At an agricultural dinner given at Liverpool, England, on the 19th of July last, no less than twenty nine hundred guests sat down to dinner, and £2,300 sterling was received at the doors for admission. If admission fees were charged in this country, some patriotic gentlemen, emulating the corporal guards of South America, would raise a revolution forthwith. In England, however, with all her monarchical monstrosities, she patronises agriculture as it ought to be—here the basis of all other interests is left to struggle on as best it can.

A GOOD CUSTOM.—We observe by the Kentucky Farmer that the agricultural society of Bourbon county, hold monthly meetings at the farm of some one of its

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members, at which meetings an interchange of opinions take place, information is imparted upon all subjects coming within the range of the objects of the association, new implements of husbandry are submitted to the test of practical use, and their value ascertained and reported. Such meetings are eminently calculated to be productive of good, and we could wish to see every similar institution in the country following this excellent example.

WINTER PROVENDER.—We think it very probable that owing to the length of the last winter, and the droughts which occurred during the summer, that there will be in many parts of our country a scarcity of provender for cattle, and consequently, that much suffering is in store for those poor creatures. Impressed with this belief, we deem it due to our readers to admonish them thus early, to take measures to cut and preserve their corn-stalks so soon as they shall have pulled the ears off. If it be objected to the stalks as food, that their nutritive properties have been greatly exhausted, we are willing to admit the truth of the objection, to a considerable extent; but while we make this admission, we maintain, that there is still a sufficient quantity of aliment remaining in them to render their being cut and taken care of an object. Stalks cut at the time when the corn has just passed through the process of glazing, if put away carefully, and cut into fods of suitable lengths, and steamed, is, in our opinion, equal to most kinds of hay for farm or milch cattle. If not cut until the ear is dried upon the stalk, we are aware that much of its properties of nutrition are transferred from the stalk to the grain. Still, however, there is enough left to emphatically entitle them to be ranked, in seasons of scarcity, among the provender of the farm, and we boldly venture upon the assertion, that if a bushel of the stalks cut into pieces of an inch in length, either soaked in boiling water, or steamed with a slight sprinkling of salt, were given three times a day to each head of cattle, that they would maintain the animals in good keeping condition.

We know a gentleman who tried the experiment upon a herd of 50 or 60 head of cattle a few years ago, and brought them through the winter upon steamed cornstalks and ruta baga, fully as well as he had done years theretofore, upon the best timothy hay and ruta baga, his usual winter food.

In recommending cornstalks for food we do not wish to be misunderstood. It is not our object to point them out as a *main reliance*, but merely as a *resource* within the possession of all farmers, which they should not omit in a case of necessity to avail themselves of.

To milch cows we would add something to the stalks, in the shape of chop, meal or roots, believing that the process of secreting milk cannot be carried on unless their food be generous.

As good fruit on a farm adds greatly to the comforts of one's family, if you have not already planted a sufficient number of trees to produce a plentiful supply, as it will be time in a few days to transplant, take the necessary steps to procure the requisite number of trees of the best kinds.

BENEFIT OF MANURING.—If farmers would be careful in making and husbanding manure, and put twice the quantity on their corn lands that they do now, they would be able on one-half the quantity of ground to raise the same number of barrels of corn, and effect a saving of fifty per cent in the culture of it. This at the present value of labor would be a most important saving.

Whatever manure may be put on corn land, we wish to impress these facts upon our readers—that, to ensure entire success, lime is indispensably necessary, and that whether applied in large or small quantities, its effects will be as visible to the eye, as they will be profitable to the pocket.

GREAT HEIFER.—The celebrated heifer Columbian, raised by Col. Paxton, of Columbia county, Pa. is now being exhibited in Philadelphia. She is of the half Durham, 5 years old, and weighs three thousand pounds. She was sold by Col. Paxton to her present owner for one thousand dollars.

The above paragraph, which we cut from an exchange paper, goes far to show the great value of crossing our native stock with the improved short-horn Durham, and is equally conclusive, in our minds, of the propriety of every neighborhood of five miles square in our country, purchasing a full bred bull of this breed for the purpose of improving its stock. If some six or eight gentlemen in each district of the size named, would club up and make a joint purse, we have no doubt that, besides improving their own and the stock of the neighborhood, they would make good interest for their money by the services of the animal. In breeding from such a bull, none but the best native cows should be selected for the cross, particular care being paid to copious high, and full chests.

Col. Paxton, the gentleman by whom this fine heifer was raised, would confer a favor upon the agricultural community by stating his plan of raising her, from the time of her being calved, until she attained her fifth year, the age at which he sold her. We confess we have some curiosity to know how long she remained with her dam; whether she suckled more than one cow? Whether the milk she received while running with her mother, she had added any other nutritious food, and if so, what kind of food? after being weaned, whether she did not, at stated periods through each day, receive certain portions of meal, and if so, in what quantities and of what kinds? We should also like to know, in what kind of pasture she was permitted to run through the grazing season, and how she was fed during winter. Were we put in possession of all these necessary facts, we should be able to calculate her cost per hundred, and ascertain whether her great weight is a compensation for her food.

Allowing a deduction of one third from her gross weight, she will weigh in quarters, when slaughtered, 2,000 lbs. being nearly three times the weight of one ordinary sized bullock. This makes her a most extraordinary animal, and increases our desire to know every thing connected with her breeding.

Raspberry beds may be made during this month.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE.

In the Phalange, a Fourier paper published at Paris, Sept. 8th, a novel discovery is described, which if true, will work a great change in an important department of agricultural labor. It is communicated to the Paris print, by Charles Poilland and M. Bernard, who dated their letter at Brest, August, 1841. It appears, that while they and some of their friends, who farm their own estates, were engaged in conversation on the subject of agriculture, it was observed by one of them, that that branch of industry was suffering more from the want of capital and enterprise than any other, and that nothing was to be done without manure, which was every day becoming more scarce and expensive. This remark led to an inquiry into the properties of manure, and particularly as to what provision nature had made in those uncultivated regions, where there seems to be a vigorous and luxuriant growth, without artificial assistance.

"In observing nature unassisted, or un thwarted, rather by the hand of man, in vegetable reproduction, it is found that when the seed is ripe it falls upon the ground, and then the plant which has produced it sheds its leaves, or falls itself upon it, in decay, and covers and protects it from the weather, until generation has commenced, and the young plant is able to grow up in health and strength, and full development, to recommence the same routine of breeding and of reproduction.

"From this it follows that, in nature, every plant produces its own soil or humus, and that the earth only serves to bear the plant, and not to aid or nourish it in vegetation. The nourishment of plants is thus supposed to be derived from air and water, heat and light, or electricity; in different proportions, adapted to the different varieties of vegetable nature."

With this general notion in their minds, and considering wheat to be, in present circumstances, one of the most important vegetable substances, they agreed to try experiments, and in October last undertook the following operations:

In a field which had been sown with rye because the land was deemed too poor for wheat, a plot of twelve square yards, unilled and left without manure was carefully strewed over with the grains of wheat, and wheaten straw was laid upon it closely, and about one inch in thickness. In a garden, also, which had been neglected several years, a few square yards of earth were trodden over, and the surface being made close and hard, some grains of wheat were scattered over this hardened surface, and a layer of straw one inch in depth was carefully laid over it and left, as in the former case, to take its chance without interior attention. And, in order to make doubt impossible concerning the mere secondary functions of mineral earth in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat were sown upon the surface of a pane of glass and covered with some straw alone, as in the other case.

The germination of the seed was soon apparent, and most healthy in development. "The winter has been rigorous," say these correspondents, "for this part of the country, and the earth has sometimes been frozen, in one solid mass to a depth of six inches in the garden, where the wheat was sown, and this has happened several times during the winter, to the great injury of many plants, and even the entire destruction of some, while the spots protected by the straw were never thoroughly congealed, nor were the grains of wheat, though lying on the surface under the straw, at all affected by the cold. During the spring excessive droughts prolonged, and several times repeated, have prevented vegetation on the common plan from flourishing in healthy progress, while our little spots of wheat have hardly felt the inconvenience of excessive dryness, for the earth protected by the straw has never been deprived entirely of moisture, and our blades of corn where flourishing, when all around was drooping and uncertain. To conclude then we have thoroughly succeeded in our practical experiment, and the wheat produced is of the finest quality. The straw was more than six feet high, and in the ears were 50, 60, and even 80 grains of wheat of full development, the admiration of all who saw them, and particularly those which grew upon the pane of glass and which were quite as healthy and as large as those which grew upon the common earth. It must be observed also that there was not the smallest particle of earth upon the glase, and that the plants were left entirely to themselves, without being watered or attended to in any way whatever from the time of sowing to the time of reaping."

The cause of this success, they think, may be explained in the following manner.

"Straw being a bad conductor of heat, and a good conductor of electricity, maintains the root of the plant in a medium temperature, and prevents the earth from being deprived entirely of moisture.—The moisture of the earth or the substratum, being continual, facilitates the gradual and constant absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere, and hydrogen and carbon, the chief elements of nourishment to vegetables, are thus economized in regular supplies where they are constantly required, and pass in combination with oxygen from the roots up to the stem and branches of the plants in which they are assimilated, and the oxygen throws off in exhalation from the leaves. The straw decays but slowly, and thus furnishes its substance by degrees to the young plant in due progression and proportion, (such as the silicious ingredients, for instance, of the pod or capsule) so that the decomposition of the straw corresponds to the four phases of fermentation in progressing from the saccharine to the alcolic the acid and the putrid states, analogous to those of infancy, budding, youth and seeding of the plant.

"We observe that our blades of wheat have but a very few roots, and those are short and hard, something like a bird's claw, and this agrees with the remarks of Mons. Raspaill, who states that the most healthy plants in ordinary vegetation have the least exuberance of roots and fibres.

"Another important observation, also, is that weeds and parasitical vegetation are prevented by this method, for the straw chokes every other plant but that of its own seed. Many other interesting observations might be made on these experiments, but we refrain at present, from obtruding on your readers; but if any of them wish for further information on this subject we shall willingly afford them every facility. The importance of the general result will easily become apparent without further comment and a revolution in the present modes of agricultural labor is a necessary consequence of this discovery. No tillage will now be required nor any artificial stimulants in manure and other more or less expensive combinations with regard to soil and culture. In fact it would be tedious to enumerate the various advantages that may result in practice from this casual experiment, and therefore we proclaim it simply to the world that all may profit by it."

As this experiment can be easily tried, we hope some of our farmers will put it to the test and communicate the results. We shall certainly try it on a small seven by nine lot of ground, which is the largest that is vouchsafed to a dweller in the city.—N. Y. E. Post.

From the Southern Agriculturist.
Report of the Committee of the Barnwell Agricul. Society,
ON THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

Read at their Annual Meeting, on 11th November, 1840.

In reporting on the cultivation of Cotton, the great difficulty with the Committee, has been, to determine what topics to exclude, so as to be as brief, as is requisite for the occasion. To discuss, *at large*, the different qualities of soil, best adapted to this plant—the various methods of preparing the land, and planting—the working, gathering and preparing for market—the making and applying manures—the rotation of crops, raising stock, and management of negroes—all of which might be embraced, as intimately connected with the subject—would be more fatiguing than improving. The Committee prefer to touch only here and there, upon these topics, and at the risk of appearing somewhat desultory and unconnected, will refrain from a full and systematic investigation.

It must be premised, that there are two very different plans of applying labor to the culture of Cotton, both of which are followed successfully, as is supposed, in our District. These may be called the upper and lower country systems, from the sections in which they originated, and are in general use. The one goes upon the principle of economizing labor, by applying animal power, and developing the full resources of the soil: and where provisions are easily made, and land abundant, it has been found to work well. The other dispenses as much as possible, with animal power, economizes in provisions, and husband's for a future generation the vigor of the soil—or aims to do it. Both include manuring, as much as can be done conveniently, but more is probably done, by planters who adopt the latter. That more cotton is made by the up country plan, experience has demonstrated beyond question, in both sections; whether it is made as cheaply,

and (what is most important,) brings more clear money to the pocket of the planter, depends so much upon the particular circumstances of each individual proprietor—the character and extent of his land—the adaptation of the climate to provision crops—the number and training of his laborers—and his own tastes and habits, that it is almost impossible for any general rule to be laid down. One of your Committees has used and discontinued the lower country system, the other has done the same with the up-country one. Perhaps it is worth the while of every individual, to make the same experiment once in his life, and we recommend it particularly to all, who are unsuccessful under their present systems, whichever it may be.

Your Committee agree, that with any kind of culture the mulatto pine-land, (as it is commonly called,) with a clay bottom, is the best in our section of country, for Cotton, or perhaps any thing else. The Indians even, seemed to have agreed on this; for most of the Indian old fields, are of this kind of land. It has been analyzed by Professor Shepard, at the request of the Agricultural Society of St. John's Colleton, and found to contain a large comparative proportion of carbonate of lime, from which, no doubt, its fertility in a great measure results. The clay bottom to this, and all other land, is certainly an advantage, as it assists in preserving the salts of manure, and to keep up, in ordinary seasons, a due degree of moisture. In very wet ones, such as this, however, it retains too much for the light soil above, and in very dry ones, such as the last, it seems to arrest the moisture which might otherwise arise from the depths of the earth. This land and any land, is better for cotton, when a little undulating. The sun, the great chemical agent in vegetation, has then more effect on it.

The ground cannot be too well prepared for Cotton. If it has rested one year, it should be broken flush, as early in the previous fall as possible, and bedded just before planting. If it has rested two years, or been planted the preceding year, let it be listed, as early as it can be done, and two furrows be thrown upon the list. Immediately upon planting let two more furrows be thrown up, and the balk broken out completely. The common method of running three furrows, and planting on it, throws the winter's portion of the crop-work upon the laborer, during crop time, and is inexcusable, unless heavy clearings are absolutely required. The reason for not listing after one year's rest, is, that the vegetable matter will be too abundant and too coarse to form a substratum to receive the tap-root.

Cotton should be planted early. It may increase the difficulty of getting a stand, and give the plant for a long time, a puny appearance, but every stalk of cotton, planted in March, or the first week in April, that survives, may be readily distinguished, in any field that has been re-planted later. It bears more, and earlier, and stands all the vicissitudes of June, July, and August, better. There are several methods of planting. Your Committee recommend planting in spots, regularly measured by the dibble. It is somewhat tedious, though less so than generally supposed, and certainly does not take as much time as both to drill and chop out; nor is time so valuable at that period, as when the latter operation is required, while a better and more regular stand may be secured.—There is no land, or but little in our district, in which cotton rows should be over three feet apart, or the cotton further than fourteen inches in the drill—one plant in a place. To make a large crop, there must be an abundant supply of stalks. When the weather is too wet to plant, time may be often saved, by dropping the seed, but not covering until the ground is dryer. If, however, it cannot be covered in three or four days, it is time lost, for it must be re-planted. Always cover lightly, under any circumstances. And always plant on something of a bed, in any land. It keeps the cotton dryer and affords more air when it is young. It enables you to get at it in working. By increasing the surface, it absorbs more moisture, if it is too dry; and gives out more if it is too wet, and in both cases gives you the advantages of a vertical sun, on the tap-root, which hastens the maturity of the bolls—a vast desideratum in our climate. On this account the bed can hardly be drawn too high at the last hoeing, in any season.

In cultivating Cotton, whether with the plough or hoe, the chief object is to keep down the grass, which is its greatest antagonist, bringing all, or almost all other evils in its train. It is not so essential in the opinion of your Committee, to keep the ground stirred, as is generally supposed, and by no means requisite to stir it deep—at all events, not to our light soil. If it be well-prepared, deep ploughing is not only unnecessary for any of our crops

but often highly injurious to them, while it rapidly exhausts the land, by turning it up fresh, under a burning sun. Much unnecessary pains is usually taken, and time lost, to work the plant in a particular way, under the supposition that it is a peculiarly delicate one. If it survives its infancy, few plants are harder. It is often found to reach maturity in the alleys, where the mules walk, with the ploughs following and the laborer tramps backwards and forwards. Sometimes it will bear fruit, in turnrows used frequently for wagons, while it really seems to derive benefit from being bitten down almost to the ground, by animals—it will bear almost any vegetable, better than it will that mortal enemy—grass.

The most critical operation in working Cotton is thinning. It should be done with great care, and if early, with the hand. In a dry year, it cannot be done too soon after the plants are up. In a wet one, it may be profitably delayed, until it has begun to form, or later even. On the experience, observation, and judgment of the planter, in this matter, every thing depends, as each year brings its own rules with it. Where circumstances are favorable, early thinning is of course the best. Some planters always top their cotton. Others never do. Your Committee are of opinion, that it seldom or never does harm to do so. But whether it is worth the trouble, is a doubtful question. Those who have no clearings, or other important employment for their hands, would lose nothing, by devoting three or four days to this operation early in August. Those pressed for time, might gain by omitting it.

The much pains cannot be taken, in preparing Cotton for market, for they are all well remunerated by the additional price. The first thing to be attended to, is to have it gathered free of trash.—With a little care, wonders can be effected in this way; and hands with a short training, will pick almost if not quite as much, without trash as with it. It should never be gathered when wet. And here it may not be out of place to remark, that one of the very best sanitary rules of a plantation is, never before frost, to send out your hands to pick, until the dew has nearly or quite disappeared. It saves time in the long run, as well as health and life. Cotton should never be ginned, until the seed are so dry, as to crack between the teeth. If damp, it is preferable to dry it in the shade, as the sun extracts the oil and injures the staple. If, by accident, however, it gets wet, there is no alternative but to put it on the scaffold. It is of great importance to sort the cotton carefully, into its several qualities, in ginning and packing, for by mixing all kinds together, the average of the price is certainly lowered. A few old hands, or very young ones, breeding women, sucklers, and invalids, will earn excellent wages in a gin house, at this occupation. Neat packing is of no small importance, in the sale of cotton, and no little taste may be displayed, in making the packages. The advantage of square bags, is universally known, and the Committee are astonished that any other should ever be made now.

Every kind of manure is valuable for Cotton. Every kind of compost, green crops turned in, cotton seed, and even naked leaves listed, and left to rot, improves this crop. When planted on cotton seed, and sometimes on strong stable manure, it is more difficult to retain a stand, owing probably to the over stimulus of these manures. So, on leaves, unless well rotted, the Cotton will long continue to die, in consequence of the leaves decaying away and exposing the root too much to the sun and rain. These difficulties may be avoided, by a little pains, and by no means justify the opinion entertained by some, that Cotton should never be planted on fresh manured land. The only question is, the cost of the manure. A great deal may be made on every plantation, without much trouble or expence, by keeping the stables and stable-yard, hog and cow pens, well supplied with leaves and straw. And also from pens of corn-cobs, sweepings from negro and foul house yard, and the rank weeds that spring up about them, collected together and left to rot. Whenever the business is carried further, and a regular force detached to make manure, at all seasons, and entirely left out from the crop, it becomes the owner, to enter into a close calculation of the cost and profits. In many agricultural operations, such a course, the experience of all countries has proved to be profitable, but these operations partake more of the farming and gardening, than planting character, and whether the same method will do for the extensive planting of short staple cotton, remains, in the opinion of your Committee, yet to be tested. If any thing like an average of past prices, can be maintained, it is certain that more can be made by planting largely, than by making

manure as a crop. If, however, prices continue to fall, and the growing of cotton be confined to a few rich spots—those susceptible of high manuring—then our whole system must be changed, our crops must be curtailed, and staple—labor losing its past value, the comparative profit of a cotton and manure crop, will preponderate in favor of the latter. As a substitute for manuring on a large scale, resting and rotation of crops is resorted to. In our light level land, the practice of resting cannot be too highly recommended, and by a judicious course—such as resowing two, and planting two, or at most three years, our lands may not only be kept up forever, but absolutely improved. From rotation of crops, but little advantage is gained for cotton. After small grain, whether from the exhausting nature of that crop, on light lands, or because the stubble keeps the ground always rough and porous, cotton will not do well. After corn it is difficult to tend, as from our usual manner of cultivating corn, grass is always left in full possession of the field. It does best after cotton, or after a year's rest. Rest is the grand restorer, and the rotation chiefly required in the cultivation of cotton.

It may not be out of place to state here, that in the opinion of your Committee, no other kind of labor can be profitably employed in the culture of Cotton, than *slave labor* in this country. The expence of machinery and carrying to market, renders it unprofitable, with but one or two laborers, which are all that one free family, can in general supply, while it is almost impossible, to carry on the steady and unvaried operations of a Cotton plantation, with such hirelings as can be obtained here. An irresistible necessity must fix them in the occupation. Whether that necessity be the open and legalized slavery of this country, or the equally imperative exigency which forces the Irish peasant, and the Indian ryot, to labor without ceasing, as the sole condition of existence, makes but little difference. It is said that free labor, by which, no doubt, is meant such labor as this latter, is the cheapest. It would seem, indeed, where the labor of an able-bodied man can be commanded at any moment, for a pittance that barely suffices to keep soul and body together, that it would cost less than to support the same man in sickness as well as health, in good or bad seasons, nurture him when young, to support him when old, and at all times to furnish him with good food, comfortable raiment, and safe medical assistance, and to do likewise for the feeble and decrepid of his family. It is undoubtedly the case, as far as the agriculturist only is concerned. But what is done by him for his negro slaves, must be done to some extent by the community at large, for the equally helpless free laborer. Poor laws and alms-giving shift from the agricultural to the other classes, the burden of keeping him alive, and supporting his family, when his services are not needed, or he is unable to render them, and it is only inasmuch as he is worse lodged, clothed, and fed, than the negro slave, or is cut off by starvation or disease, before he has ceased to be able to work, that the cost of his labor, is in reality less than that of the slave, to the community at large. Let the philanthropists of other countries, enjoy the advantages of such economy as this, and thank God that they are not as other men. We are content to follow the example of the ancient patriarchs—to uphold the institutions regulated by the inspired lawgiver of the Old, and neither abolished nor condemned, by the immaculate Author of the New Testament; well pleased to pay a higher price for our labor, if it goes to prolong the life, or increase the comforts of that invaluable class, which has existed, and is destined to exist in all times and countries, whose lot it is, literally “to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow”

Your Committee cannot conclude these desultory and incomplete remarks, without adding, that with every care and attention, in the cultivation of Cotton, after the adoption of every improvement, and using the utmost economy in every arrangement, there is no planter in our section, if there be any in the State, who can make the legal interest of 7 per cent. per annum, on his investments, by planting Cotton, at present prices. There are very few of them, on our best lands, who can realize this much, at 10 cents per lb. nett, and not many who can do it at 12 cents. If prices do not improve, most of us will be compelled to abandon Cotton. If they fall lower, it will be difficult to say who can plant, in this section, at least. A very few years more, will decide our fate. It will be the part of wisdom to go on, and endeavor to perfect the art of planting, that we may be able, if it is possible, to compete with richer soils, and more congenial climates; but it would be folly, if we did not, at the same time, look around us, to see what our country is capable of yielding, and encourage

liberally, every effort, to develop our resources, diversify our productions, and introduce new staples.

J. H. HAMMOND, Chairman.

HEAVIEST PIGS YET.—We ask all the pig growers throughout the States, to put a seal upon their lips, and stop their contemptible puff, till some of them reach the weights given by Warner M. Yates, Esq., of Giles county, Tennessee. In a letter to the Junior editor, he says: “On the 13th day of this month, (August) I weighed Venus, then three months old, and she weighed 107 lbs.” Will friend Gunter ever say another word about his pig beating every body, when he only weighed a hundred pounds at three months old; and as for Dr. Martin, who says our Tennesseans beat his Bernice and Bertha one month out of three, he can scarcely ever spell Woburn again. But stop, we have not yet said or heard any thing yet. Mr. Yates says further, “On the same day and at the same time, I weighed another pig, Lady Jane Gray, just then TWO months old—weighed, 106 lbs.

I shall feed these two pigs no longer with a view to weighing, for I find that I am already injuring them, and as I design them for breeders, I would not have them injured for all the pig shows in Christendom. I expect from them to raise a stock, that will be able to compete with the best blood of old England, not even excepting Berkshire county. In conclusion, I will just remark, that when Bro. Fanning, Bro. Martin, or any other brother swine breeder beats this weight, I will feed again, and if I cannot beat him, I will procure some of his stock at whatever trouble or expense it may cost, for I am resolved to have the best. With due respects, I am your very humble servant,

WARNER M. YATES.

We have but a few remarks to make, viz: this is by far the greatest weight of which we have heard, and Mr. Y. is considered a gentleman of the first veracity, therefore, we credit the statement. As we wish to prove all kinds of hogs, and hold fast to the best, we offer one hundred dollars to any gentleman for a pig of any breed, delivered the day it is two months old, which shall weigh over a hundred pounds.

T. F., Ed. Tenn. Agr.

TOBACCO.—We congratulate our citizens upon the great accession to our resources just beginning to develop itself. Our readers generally, we presume are not aware that tobacco is now grown to a considerable extent in Northern Illinois. This, we believe, in its second season. The counties of Winnebago and Ogle have the credit of adding tobacco to the other great staples of the Northern portion of the State. Large quantities are raised in and near Bloomingville in the former county. Mr. Martin, lately of Alabama, now residing about two miles from Rockford, recently cut a leaf from one of his stalks measuring three feet in length by two in breadth. Most of the farmers in the above mentioned counties have engaged in the cultivation of this crop. From two to ten acres is the quantity of land appropriated by those who attend to its culture. So far it has produced one thousand five hundred to two thousand five hundred pounds to the acre. The net profits on each acre are calculated at from seventy to one hundred dollars. Much of the tobacco raised in these countries has been already harvested and is now drying under sheds which have been erected for that purpose.

With regard to our soil and climate as adapted to its cultivation, both are declared to be as suitable as any portion of the Union. It grows luxuriantly as may be readily inferred from the size of the leaf to which we have alluded. Southern men engaged in the cultivation of this tobacco say that our soil and climate are decidedly favorable to its growth. With regard to its quality it may be considered good to say the least. Cigars have already been manufactured from it, and a friend of ours who is both a lover and judge of the weed, says they are superior to the common American article. We anticipate with no small degree of pride the time when we shall add Tobacco to our “Chicago Market.”—Chicago (IL) American.

A NEW PLOUGH.—A few days ago trial was made at Vitry sur Seine of a plough, the invention of M. Blot. It has three shares, one or more of which may be used at the same time, according to the nature of the ground. The trial was perfectly successful. With this plough a man may, with two horses, plough, it is said six acres of land in one day.—[French Paper.]

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a very large and highly respectable meeting took place at Govanstown, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for the city and county of Baltimore, and we were duly gratified to observe the zeal manifested towards the object for which the meeting was convened—giving full assurance, that a feeling was aroused which will ensure to the newly formed association a solid support, and extend to the surrounding country the benefits which have never failed to accrue wherever similar institutions have been established and encouraged. The weather was propitious, the road in excellent order, and the place of meeting being but little more than half an hour's drive, a large number from the city was in attendance, as well as from other parts of the county.

We annex to these remarks, an account of the proceedings, including a copy of the constitution and by-laws adopted, and a list of the officers appointed for the present year. It will be seen that the active business of the society is principally entrusted to the Executive Committee, and we have a full assurance from the character for business habits, and pride in their profession, of most of the members, that under their guidance the society will speedily attain a high rank among similar associations in this and other countries. The advantages possessed for exhibitions of agricultural productions, in the vicinity of our city, cannot be surpassed, and we feel satisfied, that should the Executive Committee act with that enlightened and liberal policy, (which we have no doubt they will,) becoming the responsible station which has devolved upon them, and offer sufficient inducements to create emulation, we shall be enabled to present as imposing an exhibition of superior breeds of cattle, and other stock, and agricultural machinery, as is seldom surpassed in the U. States. The facilities of travel afforded by our numerous rail-roads, will bring from the south, the north, the east, and the west, thousands of strangers, either to witness the display, to contend for the honors of the day, or to obtain supplies of superior stock; and it is the interest, not only of those directly connected with agricultural pursuits, but every one engaged in trade and manufactures to give a helping hand to this enterprize. The membership-fee is placed at the lowest point, to enable all who feel disposed, to unite therein—and we have little doubt that in addition to the means thus furnished, an appeal from the Ex. Committee would furnish ample supplies from the liberal-minded for the offering of premiums, that would secure the attendance of breeders and others from different parts of the country, to compete for the same—but of this we shall speak more at large hereafter.

There was a considerable quantity and variety of stock on the ground, some of which was very fine, but few sales were effected, owing, we suppose, from the peculiar state of our monetary affairs at this moment, and to the well grounded apprehensions of a scarcity of provision for their sustenance the coming winter. Although we do not intend to enter into a detailed notice of the animals offered, yet we cannot refrain from a reference to a bull and heifer from Gettysburg, Pa. belonging to Wm. McClellan, esq.; the former rising 4 years old, the latter 2—they are pure white, and most beautiful animals, and our only wonder is, that among the number of spirited gentlemen and admirers of fine stock present, the biddings were so limited as to induce their withdrawal. The following is their pedigree:

Faunus, bred by Wm. McClellan of Gettysburg, Pa.; sire Comet, bred by Jacob Dritt, esq. of York, Pa. Comet by Hector, who was bred by Chas. A. Barnitz, esq. of York, Pa. Hector by Col. Powell's high-bred bull Yorkshire, from Mr. Powell's Hebe—Estate by Col. Powell's Ontario; dam imported Flora.—*Frederick*, a dark, white, pedigree name as Frederick. She is believed to be in calf, having been put to the celebrated imported bull Columbus, now owned by Wm. Hayes, esq. of Chambersburg.

Flora, a brother, white, pedigree name as Frederick. She is believed to be in calf, having been put to the celebrated imported bull Columbus, now owned by Wm. Hayes, esq. of Chambersburg.

The bull is still on sale, and we are authorised to say that the owner will take \$300 for him; and we feel assured that any gentleman wanting an animal of the kind cannot do better than by securing him. The heifer since the sale has been disposed of to Mr. David Stuart, of this city, and we congratulate him on being so fortunate as to be enabled to add so valuable an animal to his already fine stock of milk cows. There is a peculiarity about this heifer which is of very rare occurrence, altho' we have known instances of a similar nature—she has never had a calf, yet her teats were tried in the presence of the company, and supplied a plentiful stream of milk.

We will also notice a valuable Boar of the Woburn or Bedford breed, obtained from Maine when 9 weeks old, by Mr. D. Stuart, and is out of the sow noticed by a correspondent some few weeks since, in the piggery of Mr. Law; he was 2 years old in July, and is certainly a noble specimen of his breed—his present owner having no further use for him, offers him for sale at \$50.

Among the machinery exhibited on the ground was Davidson's Patent Thrashing and Winnowing Machine, in full operation, which attracted much attention. We had before noticed it at work on the farm of H. C. Turnbull, Esq. and was highly pleased with its performance. A number of gentlemen who have used it in getting out their grain this season, speak of it in the most favourable manner for its economy in time and labor, performing as it does the thrashing and cleaning of the grain at one and the same operation. It will get out 200 bushels per day, ready for market. To test its value, the holder of the patent right for this state has had it in operation in the neighborhood of this city, and has charged for its use 5 cts. per bushel for wheat and 3 for oats. We may take occasion to notice this machine more at length hereafter.

There was also exhibited a Corn and Cob Crusher, invented by Mr. Wm. Murray, of Baltimore county, which for simplicity and strength, is perhaps unsurpassed—The inventor exhibited it in operation, and it could not fail to render satisfaction, and we were gratified to learn that the ingenious inventor received some solid evidence of approbation. We had heard of this machine before, from Dr. Robt. Dorsey, of Edwd. of Baltimore county, who has had one in use for some time, and who speaks of it in the highest terms of commendation—in a letter now before us, the Dr. says, "I have had it some time in use, and I can say, I am entirely satisfied with its operation: as to the crushing, which is generally the most difficult part of the work, it is by this machine effected with the greatest ease; indeed the whole process is accomplished so rapidly, that I am under the impression that there is no horse-power which is propelled by one horse, that is not adequate to crush and grind from 6 to 8 bushels an hour; this machine needs no puffing, and I feel assured that no purchaser will ever regret his purchase." The Crusher can be seen in operation on the farms of Dr. Dorsey and Hy. Schwartz, esq. and any one desirous of obtaining it, can have their order forwarded to the inventor if left at this office. The price is \$35.

As we anticipated, not the least interesting part of the proceedings of the day was the trial of several much noted Ploughs—The field appropriated for the purpose was not in a very good state for a thorough trial, being very stony; but it was determined on, as the advocates for the several kinds were ready and willing for the fray. At the solicitation of several of the newly appointed Executive Committee, Col. Mercer of Anne Arundel, and Messrs. Gatch and Hall, of Baltimore co. consented to superintend the trial, and decide on the merits of the respective implements that had taken the field—The Boston \$100 premium plough, the Prouty plough of Philadelphia, the Davis plough of Baltimore, and the Wiley plough, all with good men and true at their helms, started for the need of praise in the contest, and each had its advocates and admirers, but the

Committee were unanimous in awarding to the latter, furnished by the Messrs. Mott of this city, the palm of superiority. We hope at the first Fair of the new society, a much more extended trial will be made, and that all our manufacturers, as well as those at a distance who may desire it, will be prepared to "put their best foot foremost."

On the whole, the day was most agreeably spent, and few were present who were not pleased with the proceedings thereof, and who did not anticipate a high degree of rational enjoyment when the recently formed Society shall have gotten fully into operation and held its first Fair.

It was estimated that there were from 6 to 700 persons present, and no doubt when the Exhibitions under the auspices of the Society shall take place, there will be more than that many thousands.

Those who were not present, and who wish to become members of the Society, can hand in their names to the Treasurer, at the Franklin Bank, or to any of the officers.

We cannot conclude these remarks without expressing our obligations to Mr. Ramsay, the proprietor of the establishment at Govanstown at which the meeting was held, for his exertions to accommodate, and for his liberality in preparing at his own expense, the numerous stalls for the stock, &c. which was brought for sale—and we sincerely hope, should the Executive Committee deem it advisable to hold the Fairs out of the limits of the city, that the same pleasant spot which was occupied on Wednesday last, may be selected for the purpose.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

A large and respectable meeting of Agriculturists and others was held at Ramsay's tavern, Govanstown, on Wednesday, the 13th inst. in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for Baltimore county. On motion of John Gibson, Esq. General JOHN SPEAR SMITH was called to the chair, and E. HARRISON, was appointed Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, and made some appropriate remarks as to the beneficial results likely to flow from the establishment of such an association, experience having proved such to be the result wheresoever similar societies have been formed and sustained—

On motion of Wm. Goven Howard, Esq. it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the society, and also to nominate officers to the meeting for the conduct of its affairs for the ensuing year.

The Chair thereupon appointed Messrs. Wm. G. Howard, John Gibson, H. C. Turnbull, Wilson M. Carey and Thos. T. Gorsuch, as the committee.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned till the committee were prepared to make their report.

After some time spent in the fulfilment of the duty confided to them, by the committee, the meeting was again called to order, when H. C. Turnbull, esq. on behalf of the committee, presented the following draft of a Constitution and By-laws:

CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 1. This society shall be called the BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

2. The objects of this Society are the promotion and improvement of Agriculture, Rural Economy, and the Mechanic arts connected therewith.

3. Every member of this Society shall subscribe these Articles, or a copy thereof, and pay at the time of subscribing, one dollar to the Treasurer, for the use of the Society; he shall also pay in like manner, on or before the second Tuesday of October, annually, one dollar, so long as he continues a member; and whenever a member chooses to withdraw, he shall have liberty so to do, on giving notice in writing to the Recording Secretary, and paying all arrears and dues, including the then current year.

4. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, 12 Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, to be chosen by bal-

lot, and such other officers as the By-Laws of the Society shall direct.

6. No salary or other pecuniary reward shall be allowed to any officer or committee of the Society, for discharging their official duties.

By-Laws.

1. A STATED annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Baltimore County; the time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee. Not less than ten members shall constitute a quorum.

2. Special meetings of the Society may be convened by the Executive Committee. Notice of all meetings of the Society shall be given by publishing the same in the American Farmer, and two or more newspapers printed in Baltimore, at least ten days before the time of any such meeting.

3. The Officers of the Society shall be chosen at the annual meeting, and shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring during the year; and in case of the absence of any of the members of a Committee when called to act, their places may be filled by the Executive Committee.

4. The President of the Society, shall be chairman of the Executive Committee, and in his absence, a chairman pro tem. shall be chosen. The President shall in all cases have one vote, and in case of an equal vote he shall also have the casting vote. He shall superintend the concerns of the Society; shall cause the By-Laws and doings of the Society to be carried into effect: he shall sign all certificates granted by the Society.

5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, subject to the directions of the Executive Committee.

6. The Recording Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, in separate books for these purposes, and shall keep the same, subject at all times to the inspection of said Committee, and the members of the Society. He shall keep the Seal of the Society, and use the same under the direction of the President: he shall countersign all certificates signed by the President: he shall keep a record of the names of the members of the Society, and deliver a list of the same to the President at the annual meeting.

7. The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due or belonging to the Society, and pay out the same on orders drawn by the President, pursuant to the regulations of the Society. He shall keep regular accounts of all receipts and disbursements, in a book for that purpose, which shall always be open to the inspection of the President and members of the Executive Committee; he shall, at the annual meeting, exhibit to the President a regular account of all the receipts and disbursements of the year, and at the same time, he shall exhibit a list of the names of all persons in arrear, and the sum due from each: he shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duty, in such sum and form, and with such surety as the Executive Committee shall require; and when his office expires, he shall pay over the funds of the Society and deliver the Treasury books to his successor in office.

8. The general administration of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, the Treasurer, and nine members of the Society. The Executive Committee, shall have power to designate the objects for premiums, and determine the value of each premium to be awarded: shall fix the time and place, and regulate the Annual Cattle Show and Fair, and do all such other acts as they may judge necessary for promoting the objects of the Society. Five of said Committee shall constitute a quorum.

9. It shall be imperative on the Executive Committee to hold four stated meetings in each year, and special meetings may be called at any time at the request of any three members of the committee.

10. No premium shall be awarded without a competition, unless the Committee of Awards shall deem the claim highly meritorious.

11. The awarding committees shall be—1. A Viewing Committee to examine all farms entered, and award the premiums of the Society.—2. A Committee on Produce.—3. One on Household Manufactures and Agricultural Implements.—4. One on Ploughing.—5. One on Bulls, Cows, and Heifers.—6. One on Working Oxen, Steers, and Fat Cattle.—7. One on Horses and Colts.—8. One on Sheep.—9. One on Swine.—10. One on Horticulture.

Each of said ten Committees shall consist of three persons, any two of whom shall be a quorum.

12. The Examining Committees shall be appointed by the Executive Committee on the morning of the annual exhibition, and no person competing for any one of the premiums shall be a member of one of said committees, and it shall be the duty of each one of said committees to make a report to the society to be published with the proceedings in the American Farmer.

13. A Committee of Publications, consisting of three, shall annually be appointed by the Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare an annual report on the Exhibition and Fair of the Society.

14. Honorary members may be elected at any regular meeting of the Society, by nomination, from one of the members.

15. A Seedsman shall be appointed annually, whose duty it shall be to receive and distribute seeds, agreeably to the By-Laws of the Society, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

16. No applicant for any premium hereafter offered by the Society, shall be entitled to said premium unless such applicant shall be the owner of the object, property, or article entered for such premium, at the time of exhibition of the same; excepting male animals owned out of the county and brought into the same for the purpose of propagating their species, and which have been kept in the county for that purpose for the six months previous. In such cases the animals may be entered for premiums by the person by whom said animals have been so kept: provided, however, that nothing in this By-Law shall be construed to affect the rights of minor sons of members who are now entitled to offer objects for premium.

17. The Treasurer is hereby directed to withhold the payment of all premiums to members who are in arrears for taxes due this Society.

18. Premiums not claimed within thirty days will be considered as presented to the Society.

19. Premiums on entire farms shall be awarded to the best farmers of two grades, viz: 1st. To those who cultivate not less than 80 nor more than 100 acres, except woodland. 2d. To those who cultivate 100 acres and upwards, except woodland, whose lands, crops, barns, trees, gardens, cattle and other stock and farming utensils, are kept in the best order, without reference to the cost of buildings.

20. If any competitor for the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any *disingenuous* measures, by which the objects of the Society shall have been defeated, such persons shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded, but rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

21. The foregoing By-Laws may be altered or amended at the annual meeting of the Society, by a majority of the members present.

After the reading of the above, it was, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Wm. G. Howard, Esq. from the committee, reported the following list of officers to be nominated to the meeting to serve for the ensuing year:

For President—JOHN RIDGELY, Esq. of Hampton.

For Vice Presidents.

<i>Gen. JOHN SPEAR SMITH,</i>	<i>Ho. HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq.</i>
<i>Gen. TOBIAS E. STANSBURY,</i>	<i>Col. JOSEPH JAMISON,</i>
<i>WILSON M. CAREY, Esq.</i>	<i>GEORGE ELIOTT, Esq.</i>
<i>Col. NICHOLAS M. BOSLEY,</i>	<i>RORT. A. TAYLOR, Esq.</i>
<i>Hon. J. F. H. WORTHINGTON,</i>	<i>GEORGE LAW, Esq.</i>
<i>Hon. JAMES TURNER,</i>	<i>HARRY CARROLL, Esq.</i>

Treasurer—JAS. HOWARD.

Corresponding Secretary—H. C. TURNBULL.

Recording Secretary—J. B. H. FULTON.

Executive Committee.

<i>DABNEY S. CARR,</i>	<i>MICAJAH MERRIMAN,</i>
<i>DAVID STUART,</i>	<i>EDWARD RIDER,</i>
<i>THOMAS KELSO,</i>	<i>WM. JESSUP,</i>
<i>SAM'L. STONE,</i>	<i>JUDSON M. DUCRET.</i>
<i>THOS. T. GORSUCH,</i>	

The above nominations were unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

An invitation was then given, that those present should come forward, sign the constitution, and pay the subscription fee, which was embraced by a large number, and then the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH, Chair'n.

FREDK. HARRISON, Sec'y.

Imported Stock.—We are happy to announce the return from England of our friend A. B. Allen, Esq., of Buffalo, who has visited Great Britain upon an agricultural tour, and inspected all the principal herds of the kingdom. Perhaps we have no one who could have done this to better advantage. Mr. Allen has long been devoted to the breeding of cattle, and has raised some beautiful Durhams and pigs, such as we have never seen surpassed. He now brings home from his excursion a large collection of South Downs, York, Kenilworth and Berkshire pigs, shepherds' dogs, Dorking fowls, English pheasants, &c. He has under his care valuable sheep, worth \$500 a head, for Hon. Mr. Stevenson, Bishop Meade, of Virginia, and F. Rotch, Esq., of Buttermilk, N. Y. Mr. Rotch's lamb is a South Down, only six months old, and weighs one hundred and fifty-two pounds. It is indeed an acquisition to our state, and we doubt not will prove a source of profit to the importer. Mr. Allen came a passenger in the Hendrick Hudson, Captain Morgan. The last named gentleman brought out a very fine Durham cow for his own farm on the Connecticut. We also learn that an extended notice of this stock will appear from Mr. Allen's own pen in one of the agricultural periodicals at an early day.—*N. Y. Com.*

Fine Imported Sheep.—We had on Saturday last the pleasure of examining three fine *Southdown Sheep*, just arrived from England, the property of Bishop Meade, of Virginia, being a part of those mentioned in the above notice. They consist of a ram and two lamb ewes. The ram is a remarkably fine animal, about two years old; his cost we understand was 100 guineas, and the whole was, as we learn, a present to our distinguished countryman, who is now in Great Britain, where he has been treated with that hospitality and distinction due to his learning and piety. Without disparaging the merits of other importations of Southdowns, and without indulging in unmerited praise, we think we may be permitted to remark, that these are as fine specimens of this celebrated variety as we have ever seen, and feel confident that they will contribute largely to the improvement of our native stock. To the public spirit and skill of his lamented brother, the late Mr. Richard K. Meade, our country, some years since, was indebted for one of the best breeds of sheep we have ever had amongst us, and we think it not anticipating too much when we say, that we believe the progeny of the present importation will be found to be equally beneficial in their effects.

We learn that two other Southdowns also arrived in the same ship, the property of Mr. Stevenson, late Minister at the court of St. James. These we did not see, but learn from a competent judge that they were equally good, the which, from the facilities of that gentleman to procure the best in the British Kingdom, we doubt not. Of this we are certain, if they be as good as the Bishop's, either have that about them that would make an Epicure's mouth expectorate freely.

INDIAN COTTON.—We commend the following item to those who are sceptical of the success of the efforts now making to produce cotton in India that will compete with the American in the British market:

"On the 24th of June, a lot of 100 bales of cotton was sold in London at \$1-8d per lb., it being the first shipped from Madras, produced under the direction of Capt. Baylies. Part was from American and the balance from Bourbon seed. We are still inclined to the belief the English will be successful in the production of cotton in their possessions in India. If they are, our southern planters must look out for some other occupation."—*Nashville Agriculturist.*

Meadows and Pastures.—Every farmer will readily admit that meadows and pastures are among the most essential appointments of the farm, and yet there are hundreds, who while they subscribe to the propriety of the proposition, leave the work of providing them to stand, relying in numerous instances for the winter sustenance of their stock to the hedge, tops and straw produced on their farm, making very little calculation beyond the mere

keeping of skin and bone together through the winter and early spring, and then of turning the poor half-starved creatures into the woods to earn their support by browsing on the young leaves of the underwood. Such farming only serves to impoverish both land and owner, and should be reformed altogether. It is as disreputable to the country in a national point of view, as it is destructive of individual interest. Unless stock are well fed, their manure, partakes of the character of their food, is as indifferent in quality as it is inconsiderable in quantity. He that farms right must make the increase of manure one of the chief objects of his business, and who, let us ask, can pursue this branch of it successfully, without he feed his cattle full and well? No-one, unless he has so far progressed in the abstruse sciences, as to have discovered the philosopher's stone.

It is obvious to all that without meadows, sufficient provender cannot be accumulated in spring and summer, to support the stock of a farm through the fall and winter; and it is equally obvious, that without good pastures through the period of grazing, that they cannot be kept either with credit or profit. These are things that every man knows—their solutions are not involved in difficult problems—common sense, reason, and interest, all conspire to give the answers; but still we may ride for days in some parts of our country without finding a single meadow of artificial grass, or a field of clover. Why this thing is so we cannot divine; for to us it appears a mystery, that a people so intelligent as are ours, should be so indifferent to matters which so intimately concern them, and so materially affect their pecuniary affairs.

Our advice to one and all is, to go to work without farther delay and provide both meadows and pastures. When you have done so, you may consider yourselves, with some degree of plausibility, on the road to independence, if not to wealth. And while you are setting down a meadow with grass, or a field with clover, recollect that it is better to do one acre well, than two acres indifferently. The ground for either must be in good heart and fine tilth before being set, or the labor of preparation may be lost.

CORN-STALK SUGAR—Mr. Thompson, Pres't of the Agricultural Society of Wilmington, Del. having forwarded to Mr. Pedder, of Philadelphia, samples of sugar manufactured by Mr. Webb, whose paper upon this subject read before the society was recently published by us, that gentleman, in the last "Cabinet," of which he is the able conductor, makes the annexed remarks. Mr. Pedder, it will be remembered, has devoted much of his time and attention to the subject of the introduction of the beet culture, and the production of sugar therefrom:

I am free to confess that I have never seen beet sugar prepared by first process at all equal to the samples of corn-stalk sugar forwarded by Dr. Thompson, while the molasses, which, by the bye, contains more than 50 per cent. of sugar, is far superior to that made from the beet by any process—indeed I have never known beet-molasses pure enough for any purpose but distillation or the feeding of stock, for which last, however, it is of very great importance. Mr. Webb has the merit of deciding the question, "Can good sugar be made from the corn-stalk?" Whether it can be made to profit, is a second consideration, which he will have it in his power to determine. The simple mode of operation which he details would do but little in the fabrication of sugar from the beet; for while there is not the least difficulty in the process by well-appointed machinery, it is readily admitted that a considerable portion of art is requisite in the numerous stages of the fabrication of beet-sugar, to free it from the impurities found in the root. With improved apparatus and experience in the present art of refining, there is no question that loaf-sugar might be made by first process from the corn-stalk.

Mr. Webb's modest and unreserved account of the mode of manufacture will be read with very great interest, for if the corn-grower can be directed to a new channel for the consumption of half his crop in the fabrication of an

article of such legitimate usefulness, the gain to the community will be of incalculable importance. The pages of the Cabinet will be open for the register of farther information on the interesting subject; would Mr. Webb employ them for the purpose, and oblige its numerous readers.

J. PEDDER.

TOBACCO IN CANADA.—The editor of the Canadian Farmer, published at Kingston, says that he is told that during some years a thousand hogsheads of tobacco had been sent to England, the produce of the Western part of the province of Upper Canada. As much of the land in this portion of the Canadas, bordering on the St. Laurence, is fertile, we may find a competitor yet, in our neighbors across the lakes, in the tobacco marts of Europe.

HEMP.—To encourage the growth of hemp in the Canadas, the government of England have agreed to erect mills for the breaking and manufacture of that article. Such attention to the wants of those colonies, must bind the agricultural community to the mother country by the strong and elastic ties of interest and gratitude.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING CATTLE.

(Concluded.)

4.—*The importance of good keep.*

In the rearing and improvement of a stock of cattle, nothing, perhaps, is of more importance than the subject at the head of this article. Even the powerful excellence of blood and family are unavailing and insufficient long to sustain a valuable herd, without this indispensable accompaniment. Upon this subject our valuable authority has only a few remarks, but they are very comprehensive and decisive.

"There is one circumstance, however, which the breeder occasionally forgets, but which is of as much importance to the permanent value of his stock as any careful selection of animals can be—and that is, good keep. All good stock must be both bred with attention, and well-fed. It is necessary that these two essentials, in this species of improvement, should always accompany each other; for without good resources in keeping, it would be vain to attempt supporting a capital stock. This is true with regard to the original stock; it is yet more evident, when animals are brought from a better to a poorer soil."

Let it not be imagined that good keep is thus indispensably necessary, only to the improved blooded cattle, for it is invariably true that mean feeding will produce mean animals, no matter what may be the breed. The owner of the hardy scrubs cannot reasonably expect them to produce large and well-fitted carcasses, or abundant secretions of milk, without rich pasture in summer, and bountiful supplies of nutritious food in the winter. I believe that it is conceded that blooded cattle require more luxuriant pasture and richer food, to cause them most fully and most rapidly to develop their excellencies, than the scrubs usually receive, nor is it matter of wonder or regret; for how can it be expected that an animal which secretes two gallons of milk, or gains two pounds of flesh daily, should subsist upon as little as one which secretes or gains but one half that quantity.

This great necessity of good keep begins with the very existence of the animal; and nature, as if to teach us the lesson, ere its entrance into the world, has provided for its use a superabundant store. As the first year of the animal's existence is naturally the period of most rapid growth, so also it should be the period of most luxuriant feeding. As the most liberal provision is now most amply repaid, so also is the slightest neglect the cause of irreparable loss. Instances are not uncommon of calves which have gained a hundred pounds a month, for several months, upon kind feeding; and thus, in a few months, attain a size, which, perhaps, is not attained in the whole existence of those which are consigned to a scanty allowance of milk, and the more scanty grass of the yard or orchard.

The kind feeding of the calf is scarcely more bountifully repaid than good keep to the dam. If she is kept in good condition she will not only be more healthy, but will conceive more quickly and more surely; will bring a better, and a more thrifty calf; will pass through the dangers of parturition more safely, and will cleanse herself, and be restored, more speedily than if she is emaciated and exhausted by poor or scanty feeding.

Neither is good keeping without its genial influence even upon the sire of the herd. It is unquestionably true that a bull which is fed upon generous food will be a surer and a better breeder, that if his subsistence was poor and scanty. True, he neither stands to the pail, nor draws at the yoke; but when fully engaged his labors, and excitements are scarcely less exhausting than are the duties of the cow or the ox; generous diet is therefore necessary to sustain him in imparting a vigorous constitution and fine spirits to his offspring. The observing farmer will readily avoid an extreme in this matter, by which heifers are sometimes made too fat to be useful. But this is an extreme far less to be shunned, because far less dangerous than the other.

5.—*The proper age for breeding.*

"The proper age at which the process of breeding may be commenced will depend upon circumstances. Even with the early maturity of the short horns, if the heifers could be suffered to run until they were two and a half, or three years, they would become larger, finer, and more valuable; and their progeny would be larger and stronger. But the expense of keep for so long a time is a question that must be taken into serious consideration.

"The custom, which at one period was beginning to be so permanent in the breeding districts of putting the heifer to the male at one year old, or even at an earlier period, cannot be too much reprobated. At the time when they are most rapidly growing themselves, a sufficient quantity of nutriment cannot be devoted to the full development of the fetus, and both the mother and the calf must inevitably suffer.

"From two to two and a half years old, according to the quality of the pasture, will be the most advantageous time for putting the heifer to the bull. In fair pasture the heifer will probably have attained sufficient size in two years. If the period is prolonged after three years, and especially with good keep, the animal will often be in too high condition, and there will be much uncertainty as to her becoming pregnant; though, in general, putting on more scanty subsistence for a short time will set all right. At an early age there will often be danger in calving, from the heifer not having attained her proper size.

"It is evident from this that the bull should not be suffered to run with the young stock; and it is becoming more the practice, and often advantageously, to separate him from the cows altogether, except when in season. That which has been said of the best age for breeding the cow, will equally apply to the bull. It is absurd and dangerous to begin to use him as some have done when a yearling. He will come in season when two years old—he will be better at three; and although the farmer may not deem it prudent to keep him more than three years, he may then be sold advantageously, in his full prime, to another breeder."

The above extract is taken, *verbatim*, from the invaluable treatise on British Cattle; the principles stated, are no doubt drawn from the extensive experience of English breeders. They are so totally at variance with the practice of most Kentucky breeders and farmers, that it may not be amiss to confirm them by the following extract from Lawrence's Farmer & Graziers' Guide.

"These remarks apply with the greatest force to those inconsiderate persons who, anxious to anticipate their most sanguine hopes, injure their stock by putting their heifers prematurely to breed; and who, did they but endure another season of necessary delay, would give time for nature to perfect the work of maturity, and ensure a healthy offspring; but those persons by an injudicious haste destroy the stamina of the animal's constitution, entail a feeble and unhealthy issue, exhaust the powers of the devoted animal, and not only shorten her life, but occasion many and serious disorders.

"Heifers should not on any account be put to bull before they have passed the second year of their existence; indeed if three years be allowed, the much better condition of the calves will amply repay the one year's delay."

R. W. S.

Cattle in the West.—The St. Louis Republican states that 5000-head of cattle, raised in Knox county, Ill., bordering on Peoria, in the west, recently left that place, bound to Ohio, for sale. Half a dozen years ago the same county used to bring cattle from Ohio. This export from Knox county is said to be one of the fruits of its agricultural society.

ACQUITTAL OF MCLEOD.—It is with sincere satisfaction that we announce the acquittal of Alexander McLeod, by the New York Jury, of the charge upon which he has been tried, and the consequent removal of a source of great disquietude from the public mind, as possibly involving the peace of the country.

On Tuesday afternoon, the arguments of Counsel being closed, Judge Gridley summed up the evidence and committed the case to the jury in an able and impressive charge; and after a consultation of twenty minutes, the Jury returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was immediately discharged.

McLeod was to leave Utica on Thursday for Canada, and the High Sheriff of Oneida, in obedience to instructions from the State Executive, was to give him safe conduct to the line which separates Canada from the United States.

A letter to the Editors from New York says:

"I congratulate you on the news of the acquittal of McLeod, upon as fair, dignified, and impartial a trial as probably ever took place in a court of justice. I shall be glad to hear that he is fairly beyond the limits of the United States. With this result I conclude must end all rational apprehension of a collision between Great Britain and the United States."—Nat. Intel.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.—*Dahlias* will now be flowering finely; soon, however, they will be overtaken by the frost, and their splendor destroyed for the season. As soon as the first frost kills the branches, the roots may be taken up; or if not convenient, they may be allowed to remain in the ground till severe frosts set in, taking the precaution to draw about four inches of earth up over the roots, to prevent the frost from penetrating to them, and at the same time throw off the superabundant moisture. When the roots are taken from the ground, they should be taken to the cellar or green-house, where they are to remain during the winter.

Tulip and *hyacinth* beds should be prepared ready for planting the roots. If there is plenty of time, we should advise planting *early*, rather than to defer *too late*, as the bulbs stand the winter better.

Tiger flowers, *Jacobean lilies*, *tuberoses*, &c. should be taken up out of danger of frost.

Ixias, *sparaxis*, and similar Cape bulbs, should be planted in pots.

Lilies, *crown imperials*, &c. should be planted this month. *Oxalis* may yet be potted with success.

Peonies may now be removed with perfect safety; we think it decidedly the best season.

Ranunculus should be planted this month.

Chrysanthemums should be removed to the green-house or parlor, out of danger of frost, which would injure the buds. *Verbenas* should be taken up now.

Amaryllis should be potted this month.

Camellias should now be prepared for removal to the green-house or parlor. Wash the plants carefully, and see that the scale is destroyed; repot, if needed. The seeds should be gathered, and sown now.

Geraniums, from early cuttings, may be repotted now.

Roses, wanted to flower in December or January, should be cut in and repotted.

Cactuses will need but little water now, and a cool and dry situation near the glass.—*Mug. of Hor.*

Cure for the Gapes.—I wish you, gentlemen, to publish what I have found by repeated experiments, an effectual cure for the above disorder. It is simply this—to administer, on the first appearance of the disorder, three drops of turpentine, in five or six hours, five drops; if the disorder continue until the following morning, eight drops; six or eight hours after, increase to 10 or 12 drops. Give them soft food. The chickens become incapable of following the hen, by apparent dizziness. You must confine them in a warm place till the effects are over. Place them under the hen at night. If not taken in the first stages, it is incurable.—*Western Farmer.*

Driving Nails into Hard Wood.—We have lately seen another experiment of driving nails into hard seasoned timber, fairly tried. The first two nails, after passing through a pine board, entered about one inch, and then doubled down under the hammer; but on dipping the points of the other six or eight nails into lard, every one was driven home without the least difficulty.

From the Knickerbocker for April.

"DEAR WIFE."

I hasten from the cares of day
With weary heart and sad;
Sure at my welcome door to meet
A smile to make it glad,
A tone to lull to rest;
What wonder like a drooping bird
I seek my sheltering nest!

I hasten from the gayest scene
To greet a home so dear;
Sure, when the dull delight is past,
To find my pleasure here:
To find my pleasure here, dear wife,
Too happy in the choice,
To bower splendor for thine eyes,
And music for thy voice.

I hasten from the death of friends,
A prey to sorest grief;
Sure in thy kind consoling arms
To find my best relief,
To find my best relief, dear wife,
Where every wound I cure—
Where, beggar'd of all other love,
I could not yet be poor.

I waken when my restless frame,
Subdued by sickness, lies;
Sure, bending o'er my helpless head,
To meet thy faithful eyes, dear wife,
Though dim with watching me—
Smiling to hide the weariness
'Twould pain my heart to see.

I quicken as I think of thee,
When journeying far I roam;
Sure, at thy prayer, a heavenly hand
Will guide me safely home;
Will guide me safely home, dear wife,
To little ones and thee,
Eager with mother's pride to show
Their newest tricks to me.
I hide within my breast my shame
At passion's wayward will;
Sure, in that pure confessional
To find forgiveness still:
To find forgiveness still, dear wife,
All generous as thou art;
I cannot pay thee as I would—
God bless thy gentle heart!

Strawberry beds should now be kept clean and free from weeds. New beds planted out last month will need care: keep the earth loosened around the plants by occasional hoeings. New beds may be made during the month.

Currant and gooseberry bushes may now be removed with success.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Exchange.—We quote bills on England at 114 to 124 per cent. premium with but little demand.

Cotton.—A sale of 80 bales Georgia Upland at 104*1/2* cents.

Molasses—We note small sales of New Orleans at 29*30* cents in blbs.

Plaster.—A sale of a cargo to-day at \$3.25 per ton, which is an advance.

Sugars.—Sales of fair white Brazil at \$8.37*1/2*.—At auction on Thursday 150 blbs New Orleans were sold at \$7.45 \$7.50. At auction to-day the cargo of brig Caballero, consisting of 180 blbs, was offered, and 117 blbs sold at \$6.75 \$7.55.

Tobacco.—An improved demand has been experienced throughout the week for all descriptions of Maryland, and particularly for the good and fine description. We make no alterations in our quotations, although there is an evident tendency to an improvement. We quote inferior and common Maryland at \$8.50*4* \$4.50; middling in good \$5*4* \$7; good \$7.50*4* \$8.50; and fine \$9*1* \$3. Ohio has also been in better demand and parcels of good and fine qualities sold at rather better prices than could be obtained before. Our quotations embrace the current rates of the market, viz: Common to middling \$4.50*4* \$5.25; good \$5.50*4* \$6.50; fine red and wavy \$8*1* \$12; fine yellow \$7.50*4* \$10, and extra wavy \$12 \$14.—The inspections of the week comprise 587 blbs. Maryland; 98 blbs Ohio, and 43 blbs. Virginia—total 728 blbs.

Wool.—We are advised of sales of 21,000 lbs during the week, including common rough washed to three quarters blood merino, at 30 to 41 cents per lb. In the finer grades we are not advised of any sales.

Cattle.—Prices to-day have ruled about the same as last week. Of 700 head that were offered 500 were sold at \$4 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. for fair to good quality. A few head of extra quality brought \$6 and some inferior were sold below \$4.

Flour.—Since Friday the store price of Howard street Flour

has further declined. Sales of good standard brands were made on Saturday and also to day to some extent at \$5.62*1/2*, and holders are now offering to sell at the same rate. The receipt price is unsettled.

We are not advised of any transactions in City Mills Flour, and cannot therefore quote a positive price.—Sales of Susquehanna Flour by the dray load are making moderately at \$5 per blb.

Rye Flour is scarce and wanted—last sales were at \$3.50 per blb for Jnt.

Grain.—There is very little Wheat in market to-day. We quote the range of fair to prime Md. and Virginia reds at \$1.15 to \$1.22 per bushel.

We quote Md. white Corn to-day at \$1 a 63 cents, and yellow at \$1 a 62 cents. Pennsylvania yellow is dull at \$2 cents.

A sale of 800 bush. Pennsylvania Rye to-day at 75 cents. Md. Rye is worth 68 a 70 cents.

Oats are in fair demand to-day at 44 to 46 cents.

Provisions.—There has been nothing done in provisions to-day worthy of note, and prices are without change. We quote Mess Pork at \$10 to \$10.50; Prime at \$8 to \$8.50; Baltimore Mess Beef at \$12; No. 1 at \$9, and Prime at \$7 nominal. Bacon moves off slowly at former rates, which we quote, viz: Baltimore cured Hams at 9 to 10 cents; Shoulders at 4 to 5 cents and Sides at 6 to 7 cents. We quote strictly prime assort'd Western at \$1 to 6 cents; Hams at 7 to 9 cents. We are not advised of any sales of Lard and quote Western No. 1 in kegs at 7*1/2* to 8*1/2* cents.—No sales of Butter.

The New York Express of Friday afternoon says.—The decline in flour has been such, that purchases to a moderate extent have been made for the London and Liverpool market. About 3000 bbls. have lately been shipped, or is about to be shipped for those markets.

Charleston Market. Oct. 26. Cotton—Sales of 2999 bales at \$6*4* \$9 cents. Rice—Sales of 300 tierces at \$1*8* \$7*8* cents. Sales of 1500 bushels Va. Corn at 72 cents. A sale of Md. Oats at 55 cents. Quotations for Bacon unsettled.

At Alexandria, on Friday, the wagon price of Flour was \$5.62*1/2*, offered freely from stores at \$5.75; no buyers, stock light. No sales of Corn—a cargo of red Wheat \$1.25.

At Cincinnati, on Monday, flour was quoted, for Canal, at \$5.25; whiskey 15*1/2* cts. Sales of 150,000 lbs. rather inferior quality bacon at 2*7* 5*8* cents for sides and 3*8* for hog round, cooperage thrown in, for cash.

At the Brighton, (Boston) Cattle market on Wednesday, there were 2000—1300 Stores, and 2300 Sheep. Considerable stock of every description remains unsold, much of which will probably be sold to-morrow.—Former prices of beef cattle were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations:—First quality \$5.25*4* \$7*5*; second quality \$4.50*6*; third quality \$3.25*4* \$5*2*.

At Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—Sales 2,200 bbls. Brandywine from Southern Wheat, for Sydney, (New South Wales) market at \$6.25 per bbl. Corn Meal has declined, and sales made of Pennsylvania brands in blbs. at \$2.87*4* and hhds. for common do at \$14, extra \$15; Brandywine is held nominally at \$15 and \$18, without sales. Rye Flour \$3.37*4*, which is a decline. Grain—A little more activity has been visible this week in the Grain market; sales of several thousand bushels Penna. red Wheat from stores and afloat on the Delaware at 130*4*, and on the Schuylkill at 128*4* per bushel for milling chiefly; good Southern Wheat afloat at 125*4*. Corn has improved again, and sales made to day at \$2*6* \$3 for flat Southern yellow, and white 6*1* *2*. Southern Oats are in better request, and is firm, with sales at 44*4* \$5*2* per bushel.

Cattle.—Beef Cattle, 750 head offered mostly sold at \$1*5* \$5*2*, extra 6*1*; inferior 4*4*—148 were purchased for the N. Y. market—64 Virginia cattle, the balance from the lower counties of Pennsylvania.

At New York, on Friday.—The flour market is active to-day, and there has been about an average advance on different qualities of 12*1* cents. 3,800 bushels Virginia wheat sold for \$1.20 to 60 days; 2,000 bushels Jersey corn 6*7* measured. In Sugar and provisions there is nothing being done to day. Cotton—Sales for the week 4400 bales. An advance of 4*4* lb has been obtained. Exchanges, Boston part; Philadelphia 2*7* 8*1* *3*; Baltimore 2*4* 2*1* *8*; Washington 2*1* *2*; Richmond 4*5*; Petersburg do. Norfolk do. Raleigh 3*8* *4*; Wilmington do. Charleston 1*4* *1* *2*; Interior, S. C. 2*4* *3*; Augusta 2*1* *3*; Savannah 2*1* *3*; Mobile 7*1* *7* *3*; Interior, Ala. 8*1* *3*; New Orleans 2*3*; St. Louis 1*0* Louisville 6*1*; Cincinnati 8*1* *2*; Nashville 1*0*; Illinois 1*0*; Bills on London 9*1* *0*; do France 5*1* *7* *4* *5* *20*.

At Fredericksburg on Friday, flour was \$5.25*4* \$5*5*; wheat 1*15* *1* *20*; corn 6*3* *6* cents; oats 3*5* *40*. At Richmond Friday, there was no change in price of bacon, and nothing doing. Corn 6*6* cents; oats 4*5*; flour \$6.00, and little doing; wheat 1*00* *1* *25*.

At Petersburg on Friday, corn was 10*4* *11* cents for new, and 8*4* *9* to 10 for old; old leaf tobacco 6*7* *7*; new 6*5* *6*; 30 lbs 3*4* *4*, and primings 1*12* *1*; 6*1* *1*; 10 for red wheat, and 1*10* *1* *15* to 1*17* for white; corn 3*9* per bbl, and scarce and in demand.

At Boston on Thursday, a further reduction was submitted to by holders of Genesee Flour—sales from vessels at \$6.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.

The subscriber will commence his regular course of Chemical Lectures as connected with Agriculture and Manufacture, on MONDAY evening, 25th Inst. at 7 o'clock, on the 2d floor of No. 51 1/2 Market street, 2 doors below Tripoli's alloy. As an accommodation, the class or individuals can name any hour of the day to attend the lectures, or receive private instruction. Should there be any who may not have it in their power to attend at the commencement, they can be accommodated so as to make up time. My terms apply at the American Farmer office, to S. Barnes, editor of the Clipper, at Dani. Brunner's book store, N. Charles st. or at the room, No. 51 1/2 Market st. — 20 W. BAER.

A GARDENER WISHES A SITUATION.

He has produced the best testimonial to the publisher of the American Farmer for character and capacity. Apply at this office. — 20

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DURHAM BULL CALF.

For sale, a beautiful red and white DURHAM BULL CALF, wanting 1-1/2 years of being full bred. This calf is out of my seven-eighths heifer DAISY, by Mr. Mankin's imported bull LLEWELYN. (He has been fed from the pail since being 4 days old)—Daisy is out of my 3-4 Cow DURENESS, sired by Mr. Belzhoover's imported bull "Doctor," is but 2 years and 4 months old, and giving at this time three gallons of milk per day.

DUCHESS is 6 years old, and gave 6 1/2 gallons of milk daily, and 11 lbs. of butter each week during the first two months after last calving. A gentleman has bought this cow, but not having taken her away agreeably to stipulation, I am constrained to dispose of her to another, not having room in my stables for her and the other stock.

I will take \$50 for the bull calf when 2 months old, or less if taken sooner, and 100 dollars for Duchess, who is in calf by Belzhoover's imported bull "JONES BULL." — A. B. KYLIE,
No. 2 Pratt st. wharf.

FRUIT TREES.

PEACH TREES of the finest kinds may be had from the subscribers, deliverable this fall or next Spring. These trees were raised in the neighbourhood of Baltimore by a person (who has for some time devoted the greatest part of his time to the cultivation of fruit almost exclusively,) for the purpose of supplying his own extensive orchards with fruit trees, the genuineness of whose kinds he might thus be assured of. The sorts have been selected with great care after many years of experiment in order to secure a succession of the best fruit at all times during the season, and they are confidently offered as the best at their respective periods of ripening, from the 15th or 20th of July every three or four days 'till the 10th or 15th of October. They have all been budded near the ground, and cultivated in high, dry land, not rich, and the wood being therefore well ripened the trees are more hardy and more likely to flourish in most situations. Large orders for 500 or more will be supplied at \$15 per 100, for a less number at \$18 per 100, and for less than 50 trees, 20 cents each, by applying to

JOSEPH BEUSLER, No. 50 York-street, Baltimore, or to SAMUEL SANDS, office of the American Farmer, from either of whom catalogues may be obtained. — 6

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr. & CO.

No. 60 Light Street.

Goldsborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to husk & shell 800 bushels of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1300 bushels. — 45 00

Do. for manual power which performs at about half the rate as above. — 55 00

Do. for Husking & Shelling Corn and Thrashing Grain, all of which reduce perfectly and with astonishing despatch. — 60 00

Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong. — 100 125

Do. Thrashing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in this country. — 50 to 75

Straw Carrises for separating straw from the grain when thrashing. — 20 to 25

Present Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and great power. — 125

Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machines, Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 100 bushels turnips, beets, &c. per day. — 150

Grindstone, &c., having on friction rollers. — 20

Centrifugal Dismantlers for spreading lime, ashes, &c. — 15

Belvoir's patent Cob and Cob Crusher, Cylindrical Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a fine rate article. — 30

Planing Mills, &c., &c. — 65

Do. early Flails, mauling the sub-soil, hill sides, paring and every other useful variety. — 30 to 45

Mortar for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and contract. — 50

Harrows, Rakes, V shape, common drag and improved Eng. Drill and coring Machines, — 50

Dr. Tuck's Single Tree, Hoe, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool. — 50

Various and extensive Garden Tools. — 50

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and extensive assortment. — 50

Books on Agriculture and Management of Stock. — 50

SEEDS and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice. — 50

Catalogues of the above, supplied gratis, giving price and description of each article for sale. — 20

MANAGER WANTED.

Wanted at Hampton, 3 miles from Baltimore, on the York road, a man fully competent to the duty of OVERSEER, of a large farm. A person possessed of the management of slaves, with considerable knowledge of character, may obtain a favorable and permanent situation on application to

JOHN RIDGELEY & CO.



PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOIT.

Corner of Eason and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAP PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used,

not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by enquiring and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CADDIES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. — 3 13

FOR SALE—AN IRISH GRAZIER BOAR,

Bred by that distinguished breeder, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Antrim, county Monaghan, Ireland, and imported by J. S. Skinner, Esq. in the ship Pocahontas, in the spring of 1840—he is about 2 years old, large and well formed—price \$75. Apply to

S. SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

A MACHINE for mortising posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. — 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. — 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season. — 20

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. — 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. — 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tenning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. — 25

GEO. PAGE.

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Snares at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use; and Elwell's best English-made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation Extract from a letter from the Hon. Mr. Merrick, U. S. Senator, dated from his estate, Aug. 3d, 1841.

"Mr. Dalrymple arrived safely with the Horse Power on Sunday last; we fixed it up and set it to work on Monday morning, and have had it at work all day to day. I think it operates finely, and in my judgement is superior to any horse-power I have ever seen. The Thresher too is very effectual, and far surpasses any I have ever tried; it is simple and efficient, two most important qualities for owner and laborers on a farm. It threshes the wheat cleaner from the straw, than any machine I ever saw work. In fact it is next to impossible that a head of perfect wheat should pass through this machine unthreshed."

Mr. Merrick got out his last year's crop with this thresher.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. — 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest of prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street.

Baltimore, Mar 31, 1841.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dawson & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, 195 Straw Cutters, from

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 15 to 25

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